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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1920

What is food to one man may be
fierce poison to others.

—Lucretius.

The Branded and the Mavericks

We understand that some of the preferred candidates of the Tucson Non-Partisan radical labor meeting are privately stating that they did not want the endorsement of the radicals; that they were present at the meeting not to grovel for radical support, and that really as it appeared, to try to out do one another in the expression of radical sentiments, but only to keep the radicals from endorsing their rivals for the Democratic nominations.

Evidently they already perceive that the endorsement of that meeting will do them much more harm than good; that for every vote they may gain from the endorsement many will be driven away from them. If they did not perceive this they would not now be apologizing for being there and thus subjecting themselves to the peril of endorsement. And if they went there knowing that there was such a peril, they must have known, if they are telling the truth when they say they did not want endorsement. Why did they not want their rivals to receive the fatal brand of preference? When have candidates for nominations become so solicitous for the welfare of their opponents?

We know one candidate who was there and who has come away with a more logical story. He was there he says for the purpose of securing an endorsement for a rival. He believed that was the severest handicap he could put upon him and it is his business in the primary campaign to burden him with handicaps wherever and whenever he can.

We do not know how Mr. Gompers' Non-Partisan movement is going to work out in the rest of the country, but if it shall be no more successful than it promises to be in Arizona it will pass into history as a political fiasco of large dimensions.

In the meantime in Arizona we have no doubt that the Democratic candidates who were not "preferred" at Tucson will keep before the public in letters of living light the names of the elect there so that it may not be forgotten that they are the choice of the most violently radical element in Arizona.

We suppose those "preferred" candidates, if any, who were not at Tucson, may square themselves by a public repudiation of the endorsement, claiming that the stigma was attached to them in their absence. But that method will not be open to those candidates who were present, clamoring for the brand. Nor will it be open either to those who were there participating in the clamor and joining in the guffaws to the radical leaders who declined to put the "running iron" on them but turned them back into the campaign as mavericks.

Altogether, the more we contemplate that Tucson affair, the sordid spectacle appears as an incident of Arizona politics, and we have witnessed many disgraceful episodes in which candidates have taken part.

The Ohio Records

In betting on the result of the presidential election in Ohio, on "past performances," the Democrats should be given long odds, notwithstanding their apparent confidence that they will carry the state. Since the civil war there have been twenty-seven elections for governor. The Republicans have been defeated ten times. Three, however, of the defeated Republican candidates have been defeated twice, so that actually only seven Republicans have been defeated. A man who has once been beaten in an election is likely to be beaten again when he presents himself to the same set of voters.

The Democratic showing in Ohio in presidential elections has been still worse. The Democrats have carried the state only twice, in 1912 when the Republicans were divided and again in 1916 when the progressive sentiment was still active in that state and when the Republican party was further divided by local issues resulting in the defeat of so strong and popular a candidate as Frank B. Willis.

The progressive leaders this year have declared for Harding; the prohibition sentiment which has always been strong in Ohio is more likely to be expressed in favor of Harding than of Cox, the former having voted for both the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act, while the latter incurred the displeasure of Mr. Bryan by declaring for a modification of the act.

The record of the two candidates as runners is in favor of Mr. Harding. He was defeated ten years ago for governor by Harmon. That was at a time of general dissatisfaction with the national Republican administration—in a year when the Democrats elected a majority in congress. Beside, Mr. Harding was then comparatively new in politics.

Mr. Cox after having been elected governor in 1912 when the Republicans were divided, two years later was defeated, though the Progressives also had a candidate for governor in the field. Four years ago Mr. Harding was elected United States senator by one of those old time Republican majorities which Ohio always cast when it was feeling just right.

The Paper Supply

The state owned forests of Alaska contain according to government reports, 100,000,000 cords of lumber suitable for the manufacture of wood pulp. This supply could be properly conserved to yield 1,000,000 cords annually, or one-third our present consumption for an indefinite period.

Nature has been doubly kind to make this supply available in a locality where there is water power sufficient to meet the needs of the paper industry when it is developed, but the power will also have to be conserved.

A lack of working capital, a scarcity of labor, heavy transportation costs and general inaccessibility have retarded the development of these rich resources. But the current high prices of paper are now stimulating activity in the Alaskan forests.

It is to be hoped that the lesson to be learned from the ruthless destruction of the forests in the

decades following the civil war has been well learned. The abandon with which we wasted timber is now being paid for by the people in high prices of paper as well as of other products which have been so recklessly wasted.

They Were Just Boys.

Everybody is just now looking at Harding and Cox. Some people may regard them as supermen and in that case they must have been super-boys, if there is any such thing. But reports from the little villages which first knew them and where they grew to manhood say that they are remembered there as "just regular boys." Neither said or did anything that marked him as an exceptional youth.

If there had been a guessing contest as to which of all the boys in their respective villages would turn out to be a presidential candidate, there would have been no way of telling who he would be. Probably neither Warren nor Jimmy would have figured prominently in the contest.

Very likely the guessers would have given up in discouragement just because of the common notion that an exceptionally successful young man must have been an exceptional boy who passed the hours poring over his books and who astonished his elders with sage remarks.

The fact is that the "regular boy" is more likely to be a well-rounded boy than the exceptional boy. The exceptional boy is generally a specialized boy, trained, or perhaps overtrained, in one direction. His very mental superiority separates him from other boys so that there are denied to him those opportunities of association which bring out the qualities of leadership, self reliance, pluck, courage "to stand the gaff," and ability to "play the game." On the other hand, the "regular boy" is not a hot-house flower; he is a mixer. Contact and hard knocks hammer him into an all-around man.

The established fact that both candidates for the presidency were just "regular boys" should be comforting to worrying parents who, observing their boys absorbed in ordinary boy pursuits, wonder "whatever will become of that boy." But such boys usually make a good job of their own destinies.

Fair Wages

A professor felt the pinch of poverty and wanted a higher salary. But he also wanted to be fair; and so he asked his wiser brethren what a fair wage for a professor was.

One said "All that he can get." But that sounded grasping.

Another put it differently, though perhaps the meaning was the same.

Economists, he said, are coming to use the "functional theory" of wages and values. From the functional point of view a fair price for wheat is the price that will keep people growing enough of it, and a fair wage for a professor is one that will keep enough of the right kind of people preparing for the calling.

With professors leaving the calling and young men keeping out of it, though students are increasing, the functionalist would say that the wages are too low.

This answer helped to make things clear—the professor is underpaid. But how about the steel roller, the young stenographer or the day-laborer, whose wages make the professor gasp? Are they getting too much?

The answer is evident. It is the function of wages to get the work, and if a hundred dollars a month is necessary to tempt girls into typing, then that is what they are worth at the moment. If the typing must be done.

And on the same principle a fair rent for flats or houses is not the rent that was paid last year, or the rent that will pay a given per cent on the investment, or the rent that conforms to any other arbitrary standard. It is simply the rent that will tempt people to put up enough new buildings to take care of the demand. At the present that is high. When the demand is met it will be lower.

All this seemed very simple, and it was comforting to the professor; for he could see that some time or other the man who took his place would be better paid. But he could not help wondering whether a union might not help to speed the result.

Grew Strong Under Adversity.

It is a common belief that men weaken under adversity. Nothing could be more remote from the truth. Consider the case of the Manhasset (L. I.) man.

He is 32.
He went to war.
He was gassed twice.
While at war—
He lost his wife.
He lost his father.
He lost his health.
He lost his business.
That is enough for a man to lose?

He is now taking a two-years' college course in scientific farming.
"I will succeed in that," says he.
Men do not weaken if they are men. Adversity of this kind only serves to bring out their strength. That's all. It seems a cruel way to make a man—by grinding him out of the torment of a living hell. But it is the way, and no one can change it. It is natural it should be so, and so it must be.

That is the way all great characters are made—by battling with fiats against adversity.

The labor department reports that wholesale prices in June dropped 1 per cent, while retail prices went up 2 per cent. We should be thankful that there was not more of a slump in wholesale prices.

If one tried to mix religion, the League of Nations, prohibition and party politics, spontaneous combustion of the brain would result.

THE NEWER ETIQUETTE

By Edmund Vance Cooke
If a gentleman be present
To whom smoking is unpleasant,
Should his feeling (or his falling) be a joke?
Or, (under such condition)
Should a lady ask permission
Before she self-indulges in a smoke.

Of course a lady's attitude
Should be allowed a latitude
In behavior toward the masculine and meek.
But should any perfect lady
Tell a story somewhat shady
If it bring a blush to any manly cheek?

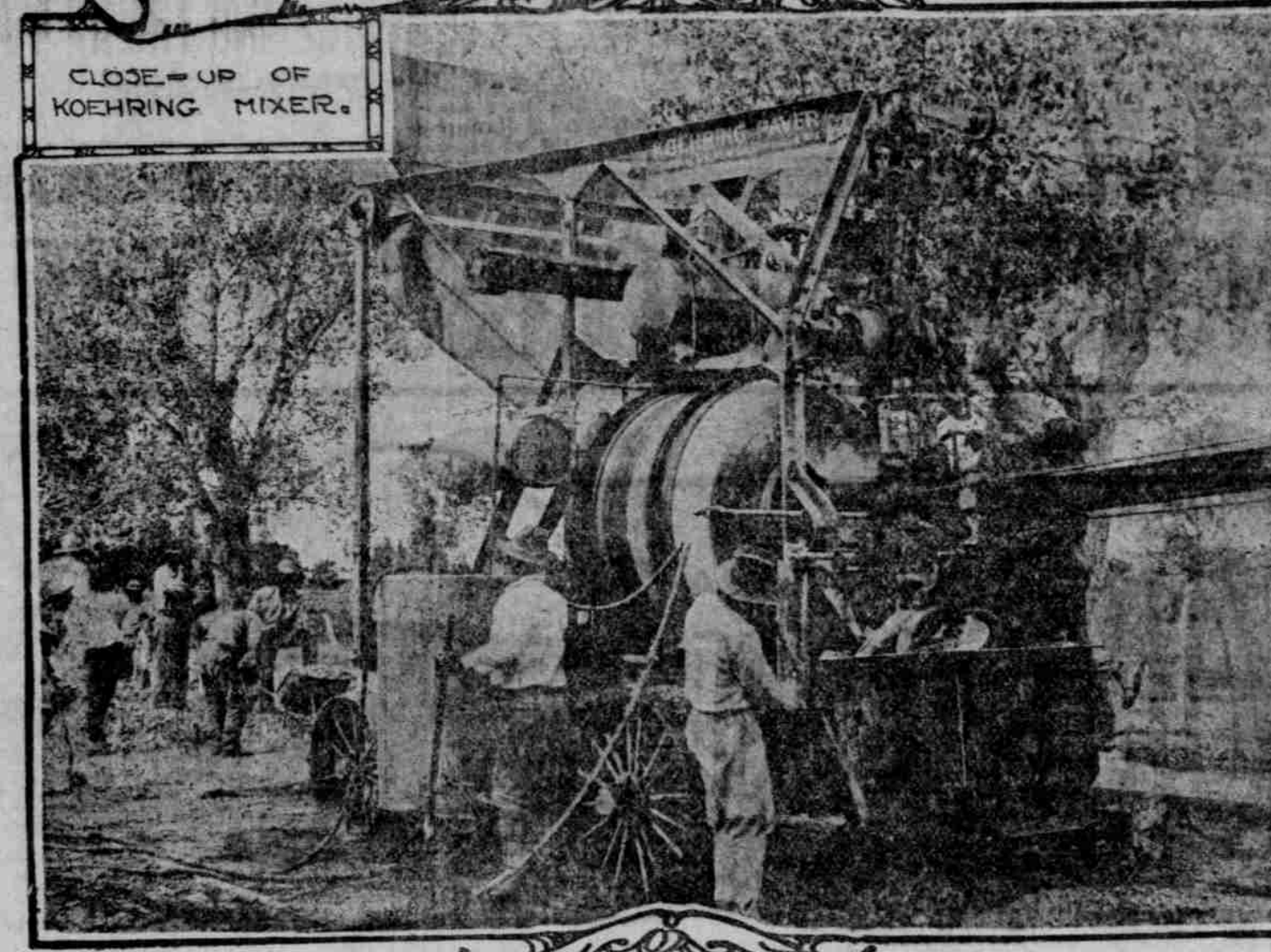
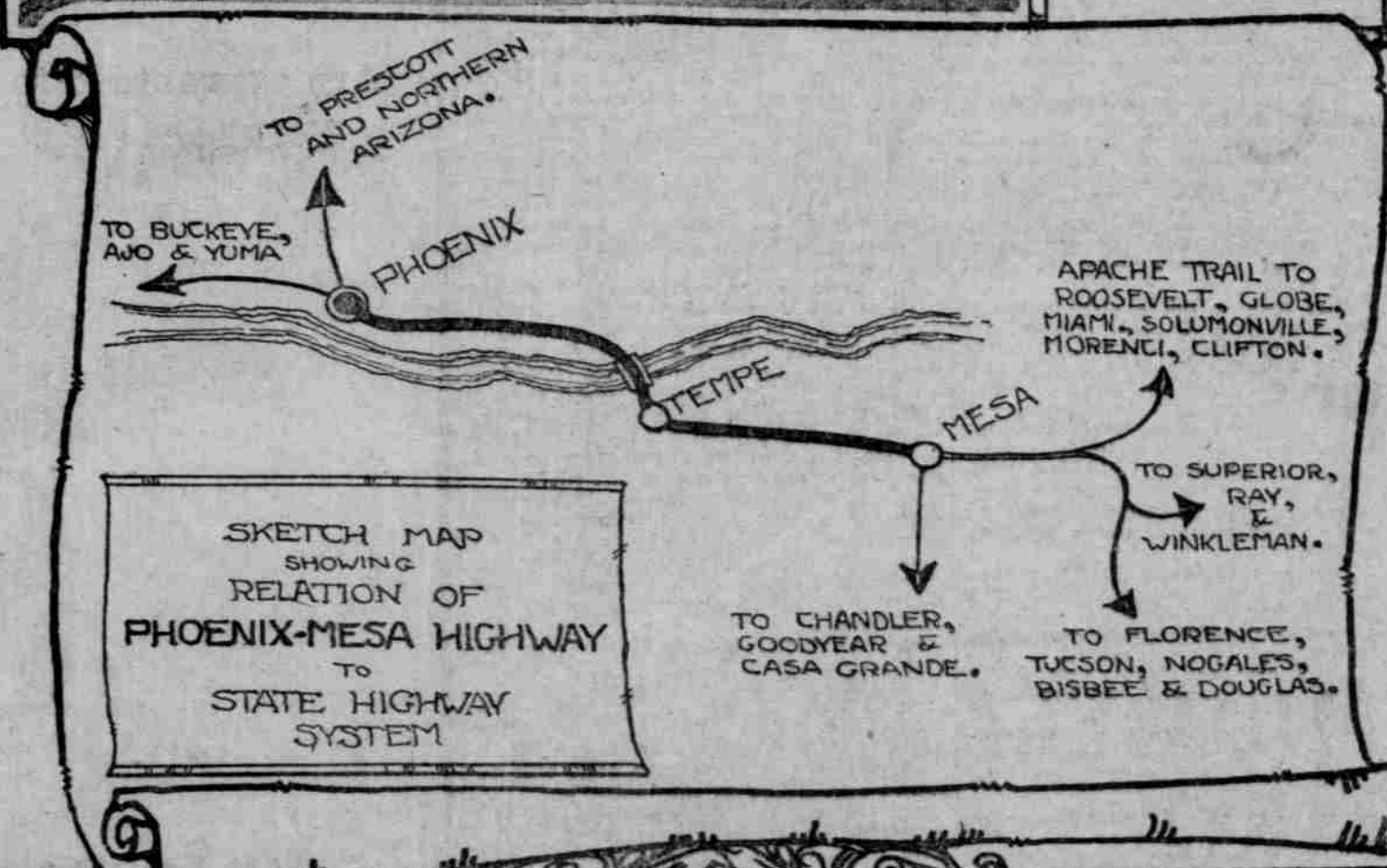
And although a maiden's boldness
Often overcomes a coldness
And though perseverance ought to bring its fruit,
Yet when a man has scorned her
And derided her and warned her
Should a lady be persistent in her suit?

These are delicate suggestions
Of some mooted modern question,
Which are very apt to puzzle and perplex.
For although a slight acumen
Tells us when she is a woman,
It is hard to tell a lady by her sex!

Tempe-Mesa Highway, To Be Opened This Week, First Hard-Surfaced Road Built Under Supervision of the State



PAVING MIXER AND
AUTOMATIC TAMPER
AND FINISHER AT
WORK



CLOSE-UP OF
KOEHRING MIXER.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Republican in 1893, and for a time was published as an evening edition

Wednesday, July 28, 1880
MORGAN MASHED

Badly Beaten by Belligerent Bucks.

A development of the killing of Dan Detrich and the arrest of one of the Indian murderers was an assault with intent to kill upon Henry Morgan at his Lower Gila station yesterday by a number of Pima Indians. David Hickey an eye witness told the Herald reporter the following story: He was attending the lower station during Mr. Morgan's absence in Phoenix. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Morgan and Tom Rogers arrived from Phoenix and after a few moments rest told Hickey to saddle his horse as he wanted to go and see the Pima chief a few hundred yards distant. Mr. Morgan went to the Indian camp alone and saw the chief and told him to get on behind and return to the house as he wanted to talk to him, which the chief did. On mounting the horse Mr. Morgan told the chief that he had heard that he had given the murderers of Detrich a horse to escape on. On hearing this the chief called to some warriors who came running up, overtook him and returned to the house and the chief took out his knife, threatening to cut Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan talking in Indian told them that he had given them no horse and they soon quieted down and left. About an hour afterward Dave Hickey who was outside saw about 100 Indians coming toward the station and hearing Hickey told Mr. Morgan who ordered the doors and windows closed and barred. The

Indians soon arrived and demanded admittance, saying they wanted Morgan. The men inside armed themselves and waited. The Indians soon broke down the door and a number rushed in and dragged Morgan outside. The Indians were not afraid of the firearms and the whites did not shoot. Outside Morgan was knocked down with a mesquite club and was hit three times and was no doubt supposed by the Indians to be dead. With the second blow the club was broken off about a foot from the handle. The Indians said that they were only after Morgan and would not hurt the others. They then left telling Hickey not to go to Phoenix until the next day. He eluded them and was discovered and pursued as far as Broadway ranch, ten miles. On reaching there a party of six men from the station and Morgan was brought to the city. He is attended by Dr. Conyers and Jones and is doing well though badly used up.

Program for Open Air Concert Tonight
Quickstep, "Get Up and Get;" polka, "Sancho Panza;" waltz, "Nightmare;" quickstep, "Anella;" waltz, "Carmella;" quickstep, "Rank and File;" waltz, "Dora;" quickstep, "Morning Glory;" waltz, "Sweet Memories;" quickstep, "High Private." Concert will begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

G. H. Kelly, Bandmaster.
The failure of David Neahr is one which our citizens heartily deplore. After years of hard toil the old just feet has been driven to the wall. At his immense interests have been

turned over to his creditors.—(Yuma) Sentinel.

Local
The river has been very high the last two days. Yesterday morning the mail carrier from Hayden's ferry had to be hoisted over but this morning he crossed without a boat but the water came up into his wagon.

Some of the owners of the Grand canal object to the contract recently made with Mr. Christman who proposes erecting a flour mill at the upper end of the canal.

Germany has restored to Belgium 37,535 cattle, 2,067 horses, 26,323 sheep, 4,322 goats, and 24,507 poultry, up to May 20.

MANY HANDICAPS BESET THIS ROAD NOW NEARLY DONE

Tempe-Mesa Highway Regarded as One of Most Important in State — No Road Carries Any Heavier Traffic

The opening to travel this week of the Tempe-Mesa highway marks the completion of the first hard surfaced road in the state to be built and completed under the direct supervision of the State Highway department.

The initial unit of this road beginning at a point east of the Phoenix city limits and leading to the town limits of Tempe, was finished by the state highway forces in the spring of last year. Last September bids were awarded for the paving through Tempe and for the route between Tempe and Mesa, and now that this has been finished, the public is afforded a stretch of continuous hard surfaced highway of 11 1/2 miles in length.

The high type of construction, together with the low cost, is one of the most interesting points in connection with the completion of this important highway. The Southwestern Construction company was awarded the bid for the paving through the town of Tempe at a cost of \$2.40 per square yard, for a seven-inch paving of two-inch Warrentite bitulithic surfacing on a five-inch concrete base. For the same type of surfacing on a four-inch concrete base, the city of Phoenix is now paying \$3.25 per square yard. McElraith and Shumway were let the contract for the construction of an 18-foot pavement six inches thick between Tempe and Mesa, and this work was contracted for \$1.55 per square yard, as against \$2.70 per yard allowed the contractor who secured the contract for paving Maricopa county roads under the \$4,000,000 bond issue.

High Water Delays Work

Severe handicaps have beset the progress of the work from its inception. First came the high waters down the Salt River which damaged the Tempe bridge and caused its being closed to traffic until temporary repairs could be made. This cut off the supply of sand and stone from the state quarry located two miles west, and it was necessary to set up a new plant in the river bottom. Later this was inundated with considerable loss of material and time. Then came the railroad strike, which tied up shipments of cement, and this was followed by a long period of car shortage which made it impossible for the cement mills to live up to their agreement to supply a carload of cement a day, necessary to keep the work going.

The highway from Phoenix to Mesa is regarded as the most important in the state, and is carrying the heaviest traffic. No less than 1,000 vehicles a day cross the Tempe bridge. It is used for both east and west and north and south bound traffic, and for this reason the improvement of the line is the heart of Phoenix is being strongly urged.

This highway constitutes an important link in the Bankhead highway system which enters the state at Rodero N. M., dips to the Mexican border at Douglas, and thence follows a north-westerly course to Bisbee, Tucson, Florence and Phoenix, connecting at that point with a road to Yuma which is destined to be improved as a connecting artery of travel with the California highway system, including the 25 miles of concrete pavement between Bisbee and Douglas and the four miles out of Tucson on the oracle road, there is now a total of 40 1/2 miles of permanent surfacing on the Bankhead route in this state. This is regarded as a fair beginning to which other improved sections will be added from time to time.

May Extend at Phoenix End.

The paving will be continued out of Mesa to the canal four miles east under the Maricopa bond issue, and the county program also calls for 12 miles of hard surfacing south of Mesa through Chandler and Goodyear, connecting at that point with an excellent desert highway to Sacaton and Casa Grande.

On the Phoenix end, the state highway department has agreed to apply for federal aid if the county will improve the three-mile stretch between the end of the present concrete paving and the city limits. The city contemplates paving Van Buren street from the city limits to Central avenue, but has been held back by litigation on the part of certain property owners.

Fines paid in court martial trials of the U. S. army go toward the support of national soldiers' homes.



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